THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 27 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9407.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 27th June 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. I. Ship *Childe Harold*, G. WILLIS, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For Freight or passage, Apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Rampart Row, 27th June, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The ship *Madras*, of 600 Tons, QUINTON, Commander; will have quick dispatch.—Has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 27th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Mary Bibby*, 300 tons, CUMMING, Commander; will have quick dispatch.—Has good accommodations for passengers; apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 27th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander; to sail on the 2nd proximo, carries a Surgeon, For freight or passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Rampart Row, 24th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Huddersfield*, of 346 Tons. G. HALL, Commander.—For Freight apply to.

GEORGE S. KING.

NOTICE.—The dispatch, of the *Barque Ardasier*, for China, being unavoidably postponed until the 1st July, Custom will continue to be received until. Monday the 30th. Instant, and letters for transmission by her until 5. P. M of Saturday, the 1st. July,.—Bombay, 26th June, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s. 10 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. each, equal of 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year 1838.

The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The Quality of the Tobacco should be as follows:—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 15th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony 15th October 1837 31st March 1838 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and Alleppey.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of the engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર•ઈઆંથી•આપીએચજે — ઽબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઉઢીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ ટુનદ•અથવા•ગાંશડી•જાઽનાં તંબાકુની•તે•દર•એઽ ૩૦૦ દય•રતલની• તેનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી•રતલ•બરાબરની•શપ લાઇ•વીશેનાં•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•તારી ખ ૨૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•લેશે•તે • તેજ•ગાંમની•શરઽારનાં•ઽાંમ • શારૂ• શંને ૧૦૧૩ ૧૮૩૭ | ૩૮ નાં•વરશ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ•તે• પરપોજલમો•દર•એઽ•ટુનદનો•ભાવ•લખવો તંબાકુનો•જઠો•ઽેઠલ•ઽહેઆ•પરમાંણે • જોઇએચ *

ગાલીનો•પાઽેલો•••••••૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો•પાઽેલો•••••••૨૦૦૦

ટુનદ•••૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ•શારૂ•તચ્યા•લેવા•પરવા•લાએઽનો તંબાકુ•તારીખ ૩૦ મ[redacted]તારી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•અઽટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને•દીવશથી•આપવાને•શરૂ•ઽરવુ•તે•તારી ખ ૨૦ ધનજુરી•શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારી ખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•શંધો• ક્રુજલાન•તથા•પોરબંદરની•શરઽારી•વખા.ર મો•પોહોચાડી•આપવો *

તે•ઽંટરાઽટરે•પોતાનુ•ઽંટરાઽટ•પુરૂ•ઽરી આપવા•શારૂ•શારા•લાએઽ•જમીનો•આપ વા•તે•જેહો • શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરમો•તેટલાની• મીલઽત•ધરાવતા•હોએ•તેવા•આપવા *

જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•પ્રાએદો•થાશે•તેનુ•ઽ ણુલ•કીધામો•આવશે•તથા•ઽંટરાઽટરે•પો તે•અથવા•પોતાની•વતી•પોતાનાં•વકીલને શતા•આપી•શ્રી•તરીવેનદરંમમો•દેવાંન•ઽ ચેરીમો•મોઽલવો•જે•તે•શરઽારને•તેઽંટરા ઽટ•વીશેનુ•લખત•ઽરી•આપે *

જમીનો•ઽણુલતનાંમુ•ઽીધા•અગાઉ•હા જર•ઽરવાની•અગતછે•તથા • શરી • થાએ આ•પછી•બધા•માલનો•અરધો•અવેજ • અ ગાઉથી•આપશે•ને•બાકીનો•અરધો•અવેજ માલ•બધો•પોહોચાડેઆ•પછી•આપશે *

પરપોજલો•લેવા • શારૂ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠેરવે ઓછે•તેને•ખીજે•દીવશે•હુજુર•ઽચેરીમો• જે•લોઽોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે • તેહો ને•અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરઽથી•તેનાંનાં•આ ડતીઆઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે • તેનાં નાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરની•શરઽારનાં•ઽાંમ•શા રૂછે•તથા•જાઽનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાઇનુછે

(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ

હુજુર•ઽચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નઽલ)

જાંન•મારઽીઉ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ₰ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ₰ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમબ•શ્રી•ચુમબજનાં મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એઽ•કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નઽોરનાં•પ્રરાઓની•શપલાઇ•વીશે•ઽેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઉઢીનો દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•લેશે•તે•તેજ• શરઽારનાં•ઽાંમ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ *

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ• ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•ઽેઠલ•ઽહેલે•બંદરે•પોહોચા ડી•આપવો *

શ્રી•આલપજ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
ચુનામબોમ••••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
ઝીઆનઽોલંમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાઽોદમ•••••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુજલાન•••••••••૪૦૦ કુમબ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શારૂ•જે•દાહાડો • ઠેરવે ઓછે•તેને•ખીજે•દીવશે•હુજુર•ઽચેરીમો• જે•લોઽોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેહોને અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરઽથી•તેનાંનાં•આડ તીઆઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•થ એો•પ્રાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•ઽણુલતમો•આ વશે•તો•તેનુ•ઽણુલ•ઽરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચઽરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરની•શરઽારનાં•ઽાંમ•શા રૂછે•તથા•શ્રી•ચુમબજનાં•મીઠાંની•શપલા ઇનુછે *

(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ

હુજુર•ઽચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નઽલ)

જાંન•મારઽીઉ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do... ..Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do.. ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ઽેઽલ•ઽહેલી•જનશી•ની•શપલાઇ વીશે•ઽેબલેઆલંમ • શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરનાં•રા જાનો•ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગ શટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજ લો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરની•શરઽારના• ઽાંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં• પરપોજલથી•પ્રા એદો•થશે•તેનુ•ઽણુલ•ઽરશે *

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એઽ•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ગનધઽ ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એઽ • અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એઽ•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની *

તે•જનશી•શ્રી•આલપજ•અથવા • શ્રી • તરીવેનદરંમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર આવતા•મઢીનાંની•શ્રુધી•પોહોચાડી•આપ વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એઽ•રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ ઽરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે *

પરપોજલો•લેવા• શારૂ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠેરવે ઓછે•તેને•ખીજે•દીવશે•હુજુર•ઽચેરીમો• જે•લોઽોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેહોને અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરઽથી•તેનાંનાં• આડ તીઆઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•થ એો•પ્રાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•ઽણુલતમો•આ વશે•તો•તેનુ•ઽણુલ•ઽરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચઽરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરની•શરઽારનાં•ઽાંમ•શા રૂછે•તથા•શ્રી•ચુમબજનાં•મીઠાંની•શપલા ઇનુછે *

(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઽોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ

હુજુર•ઽચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નઽલ)

જાંન•મારઽીઉ

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1837.

A FEW tickets and shores in the above lottery are for sale at *Frommerze Sorabjee and Co*, opposite to the General Post office at the following Prices, vizt:—

Whole Tickets at	Rupees	105	each,
Half.... Ditto	"	53	"
Quarter Ditto	"	26½	"
One Eighth do.	"	18½	"

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing will take place on the 1st day of July.—Bombay 26th June 1837.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—This day the 27th Instant, at 2 P. M.

To be sold on the Boree Bunder opposite the vessel, for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

The Hull of the Ship *Ranger* as it now lays stranded; together with about, 30 tons of Iron Kentledge and about 7 tons of Coals, now on board. Also a portion of her spars there landed—if required a deposit of 25 per Cent. to be made at the time of sale and the balance to be paid on taking possession of the purchase, which must be done within two days after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE S. KING, or to H. YATES & Co.,—*Auctioneers.*

PUBLIC AUCTION.—This day the 27th Inst at 3 P. M.

To be sold on the Musjed Bunder for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

A quantity of Surat Cotton, saved from the wreck of the *Ranger*, more or less damaged.

If required a deposit of twenty per cent to be made at the time of Sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid on the goods being taken away, which must be done within three days after the sale otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE S. KING, or to H. YATES, AND Co. the Auctioneers.—27th June, 1837.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—This day the 27th instant, at 11 A. M., to be sold on the Musjed Bunder, for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

The remaining part of the Sails, Spars Rigging, Water Casks and other stores of the Ship *Ranger* stranded near Boree Bunder.

The articles will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, if required a deposit of 20 per cent to be made at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid, on the goods being taken away which must be within three days after the sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE S. KING, or to H. YATES and Co., the Auctioneers,—26th June, 1837.

AUCTION.—To be sold by auction this day Tuesday the 27th at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the wreck of the late Ship *Briton* as she lays on the rocks off Colabah near the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

At the same time will be sold in a Godown "opposite the wreck" belonging to *Bomanjee Bazanjee* Cabrau, a quantity of Stores, saved from the wreck of the above vessel consisting of Spars, Sails, Rigging, Paints provisions and various other Stores.

Further particulars at W. NICOL AND Co. or to H. YATES, AND Co. the Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—To be sold by public Auction a the Custom house bunder on Thursday the 29th current at 2 P. M. for the benefit of those concerned, the Sails, Spars, Water Casks, salt and other provisions, &c. belonging to the Barque *Great Harwood* on shore off the Castle.

The articles will be put in lots to suit purchasers, twenty five per cent to be paid down if required, and remainder when the articles are cleared away which must be done within 48 hours after sale, or they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

The Hull and Masts of the Vessel will be sold on the following day (Friday), at the same hour, for particulars, apply to EDMOND BIBBY and Co. or to H. YATES and Co. *The Auctioneers.*

AUCTION.—To be sold by public Auction on Wednesday next, the 28th June at 11 A. M. The Hull and Masts, with Anchors and Cables of the *Barque Northumberland*, lying opposite the Customhouse—A deposit of twenty per cent. if required, to be made, at the time of sale, and the remainder within four days after, otherwise the lots will be resold, at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited—Some Cabin Stores and articles not cleared from the last sale, will also be disposed of—For particulars apply to

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.
Rampart Row, 26th June, 1837.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.--In a Godown situated near the Office of *Cursetjee Cawasjee Esq.*, in Dady's Building just received from London, per Ship *Childe Herald*, the followiug fashionable Vehicles.

No. 1.—A handsome Parsee Buggy Painted Olive Green, relieved Lt. Green and Black Drab Cloth Lining, Body brass mounted and round Lamps Complete.

No. 2.---Ditto ditto Painted a rich Green relieved Lt. Green, Drab Cloth Lining, Body brass mounted and round Lamps Complete.

No. 3.---Ditto ditto Painted a rich Brown relieved Stone Color and Yellow Drab Cloth Lining Body, brass mounted, and round Lamps Complete.

No. 4.---A Fashionable Stanhope Painted relieved Lt. Green, Lined Drab Cloth and Patent Axletree, Wrench for do. and round Lamps Complete.

No. 5.---A Ditto Light Barouche Hung on C. Springs Painted a rich Terra de Sienna Brown, relieved Stone Color and Yellow with ornamented Shield on Doors ornament or quarters and bead round Body and quarters finished in the best manner with handsome brass Circular Lamps Brass Pole Hook Complete.

Apply to *Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co.*---Bombay, 27th June, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Godaviriboye* the lawful wife of *Ragoonath Crustnajee* intends to sell by public auction, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of July next, on account of a certain debt due to *Pandoorung Sunkerjee* and *Wittoba Sunkerjee* contracted by the said *Ragoonath Crustnajee*, all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, belonging to the said *Ragoonath Crustnajee*, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in the oart called Charney Waddy and in the street of the late *Madowsett Sewsunkersett* near Gir aum road and bounded on the east by the compound of the said house, on the west by the passage of the said oart Charney Waddy, on the north by the House of *Wittoba Yadowsett Cullianker* and on the south by the house of *Madoba Gopallsett*, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage or inheritance, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said *Godaveribaye*, within eight days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom. Dated this 24th June, 1837.

NOTICE.—ALLSOPP'S, BASS'S AND HODGSON'S ALE of the October brew, and of the best quality in the market, on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Frith and Co.* at a moderate price.—Nesbit Lane, 27th June, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, To-morrow Wednesday the 28th instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned goods viz. the remainder of an Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of 1st., 2nd and 3rd size Glass Bottom Vase Lamps with Burners &c. complete handsome double branch Wall Shades, (engraved Shades) complete. Vase Lamps and Wall Shades incomplete. A few sets of Burmese Boxes (3 in a set). The remainder of an Invoice of Jewellery, Pieces of Long Cloth, Crape and Colored Velvet, a few Bolts of Bengal Canvas, an Invoice of Drab Hats, an Invoice of Sailors Hats, English Boots, Violins, a quantity of small Looking Glasses, Hoffman's superior Jams and Jellies, Bottled Fruit, Hams, Fancy Walking Sticks, a case of Musical Glasses &c. &c.

AT NOON.

20 Casks of Rejected Beer and at 1 P. M.

A serviceable Buggy, Horse and Harness together with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 27th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—Chain Cables and Anchors complete, apply at the office of Mess. W. Nicol & Co.—*Rampart row, 27th June* 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.— No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 27th June, 1837.

FOR SALE AT THE COURIER OFFICE.—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20 each No. 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading ₰ set, ... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, ₰ set, ... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island, ... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itenerary, ... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act, ... 3 00,
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon mode

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The *Calcutta Courier* of the 14th instant after quoting your paragraph of the 3d on the subject of the *Hugh Lindsay's* coming into dock, has the following "so "the poor *Hugh Lindsay* is to be in Dock *some months!* "The contemplated alterations may be of great benefit, but "we have a notion that they might he ready in Calcutta in "half the time they are likely to occupy at Bombay."—Pray, Mr. Editor, mask the presumption of these words. —Your Contemporary doubts not for a moment the accuracy of your estimate as to the time, required for the repairs of the *Hugh Lindsay*, no, *that* would not have suithis purpose,—but he has a *notion* (a yankee one I guess,) that they could be done in half the time in Calcutta!—Now *I* have a notion that before the penning above sentence your Contemporary soliloquized thus, "*Our* object is to make Calcutta the Head Qnarters of Steam with England, any argument therefore that favours our views is perfectly legitimate, whether it be founded on correct premises or not,"

The Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* ought, however, to know *something* of Bombay, but lest he should be ignorant of the fact, I beg now to inform him that a vessel may be built and fitted out, or *repaired* more expeditiously at Bombay than at any other Port in India, his favorite, Calcutta not excepted.

Your Contemporary's contemptuous tone of superiority is therefore utterly thrown away, and like all his insinuations against Bombay and its inhabitants, will recoil upon himself, and his attempts to bolster up Calcutta at the expence of the rest of India.

"Nul n'aura de l'esprit,
Hors nous and nos amis."

which the *Calcutta Courier* translates, "nobody shall repair *Steam-boats*, save *us* and our friends in Calcutta!"

Your, &c.
PALINURUS.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieutenant W. Cormack, 15th Regt. N. I. from Kassalee,

DEPARTURES.

Ensign A. Raitt, 1st Gr. Regt. to Dharwar.
Major Moore, Staff to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 12th Instant, the Lady of Captain P. S anderson, 15th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATH.

In February last, at Gloucester, in his 14th year, J a Benjamin the eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel W. Fenda M. 4th Lt. Drs.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 24th, His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Pedimontese, Mahomed Bin Brian, Naiquedah from Zanzibar, 7th. June 1837.

Passengers.—Captain R. Cogan, I. N. Messrs. Boulton, Monk, Eatwell, and a portion of the officers and Crew of the Prince Regent yatch which vessel was delivered over to His Highness the Imaum at Zanzibar.

Do. do.—Barque, Futtay Hulbary, Abdool Rahimon, Nacquedah from Mocha 4th. June 1837.

Passengers.—125 Natives.

DEPARTURE.

June 25.—Schooner Emily, R. H. Childs, Master, to Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, and Jessie Logan

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlutt Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Hero, Motichund Ahmichund, Hebe, Ardaseer, Earl of Clare, Futtay Hulbary.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Meera, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 27th JUNE, 1837.

The *Futtay Hulbarry* from Mocha the 4th. inst: arrived here on Saturday, and by a letter of the 1st. inst. received by her, we are able to correct the doubts expressed in our last number, as to the likelihood of the May Mail being brought down by the *Palinurus*. We learn that at that date she was lying at Mocha in waiting for it, and that it was expected to reach that place by an express from Suez. We hope this may be so. The same letter however conveys some extraordinary details as to the neglect and detention of overland Mails by the Red Sea. It appears that the *Mecca* which arrived here on the 18th inst: did not leave Mocha until *twenty* days after the arrival there of an overland despatch: and about the time of, or immediately after her departure on the 27th ultimo: another overland despatch, consisting of three boxes arrived at Mocha. These were no doubt the March and April Mails which might have been forwarded hither, the one by the *Mecca*, and the other by the *Futtay Hulbarry*. It is also mentioned that one of these mails had been thirty days coming from Suez to Juddah, that it was detained there five days, and that fifteen more elapsed before it reached Mocha. This detention was not to be ascribed to contrary winds, but to the indifference of the Commanders of the Native vessels to whom the Mails were entrusted, by those who seem to have been equally apathetic as to the celerity of their conveyance:—with whom the blame of this tissue of mismanagement, and of the repeated detentions of the Packets at Mocha may rest, it would be idle to enquire.

The accounts of the extreme heat of the weather at Calcutta are unprecedented. The Thermometer in the shade generally ranging at 98° and 100°. In nearly all the Colleges and in most of the public offices in Calcutta and its vicinity, it was found necessary to commence business, at dawn, and to close at eleven in the morning. The Cholera was raging among the native population, and by the Calcutta obituaries we observe that many Europeans had also fallen victims to it.

According to the Meteorological Register kept at the Surveyor General's office, the temperature of the air in the shade in the 31st. May was 98° at 9 50 A. M. 106.2 at noon, 110.2 at 2 40 P. M. and 107.8. at 4 P. M.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 13th instant, has the following paragraph.

"We stop the Press to announce, that a letter which may be relied upon, has been received in Calcutta *via* the Euphrates and Persian Gulph, which mentions that Sir R. Peel has joined the Whig administration to the exclusion of the more liberal Whigs (quere who *are* they). That Mr. O'Connell has thrown overboard his Radical allies and supports this new coalition."

This tallies with the report which we noticed on the return of the *Hugh Lindsay*, and although we do not place reliance on the arrangements alluded to as having actually taken place, at the date of the latest intelligence we have from home, it may be that during the Easter recess some [astonishing?] amalgamation of political parties may have been brought about-

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The *Amherst* H. C. Cruizer reached Trincomallee on the 6th instant, with, as was anticipated, the loss of her bowsprit.

Our Correspondent PALINURUS is we think too severe on the jocose proposition of the *Calcutta Courier*, which however, we admit, has for some time past been casting a longing eye on [illegible] Steamers.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JUNE, 9.

Rumor tells us, and rumor is, with an Editor, an accredited correspondent, that the penal code, on which our Law-Commission is supposed to have been thus long exclusively and, as it seems to us, improperly occupied, is about to be submitted to public opinion. If it prove to be nothing more than a classification of crime and punishment, it will be a matter of wonder that a mountain of expence should, after a protracted labor, produce so diminutive a progeny. Of all the tasks of the Legislature, mere classification is the easiest; for he has but to avail himself of systems already in operation. The work of real difficulty is, the construction of an efficient code of criminal process, calculated, on the one hand, to ensure the arrest, detention and trial of the accused, and the punishment of the convicted; on the other. to protect the accused from the contrivances of malice and the errors of prejudice, and to shield both innocent and guilty alike from the vexations of abused authority. This is what we have been looking for most anxiously,—not from the Law-Commission, whose proper office is preliminary investigation, but from the Legislative Council, whose department it is to turn such investigation to account. It was a task well worthy of their ambition: it was one in which all classess were interested. it was that which should have commanded their first and fullest attention. Any thing short of such a code will be a grievous disappointment to the just expectations of the public.

In connexion with this matter, there is another, which though subordinate to the business of general jurisprudence, is yet important enough to have frequently engrossed the separate attention of the Indian community. We speak of the extension of Jury-trial. It is now, if we mistake not, five years and upwards, since this question was for the third time publicly agitated in Calcutta; and the general and almost unanimous expression, in favor of Juries in civil cases, was transmitted by way of petition to the British Legislature. By some neglect yet unaccounted for, that petition was more than two years in reaching its destination: and when presented was referred as a fit object of consideration to the Law-Commission then recently determined upon. The Commission was subsequently established: but, nothing being done in the matter, the petitioners presented themselves in April of last year to the notice of the Governor-General in Council, praying that the object of their former petition might be taken into consideration. They were favorably received, and assured of an early reference to the Law-Commission. Fourteen months have since elapsed, and not a whisper has been heard, which can lead to the conclusion, that a matter of such infinite importance, recommended years ago from the Bench, warmly advocated by the Bar, and eagerly adopted by the Public, has ever received a moment's thought. It would have been decent, that some enquiry should have been instituted; some experience consulted; and some report made, whether favorable or unfavorable to the exclusion of the popular branch of judicature. And, be it observed, the proper duties of the Commission, as defined by Parliament that created it, are—enquiry and report, with a view to codification. But the Commission has begun at the wrong end: codification has been made the first act instead of the last. Enquiry has been dispensed with, either because it would be an idle waste of time, or because it is an occupation beneath the talents and reputation of the Commissioners;—or for some other equally cogent reason. Report there has yet been none, for a better reason;—because no materials on which to found one have yet been got together. Yet expectation must be satisfied. There must be something to shew for the money; and lo! out pops a Code!! "Ere we could make a prologue to our brains, they had begun the p[illegible] The audience will have to judge of the merits of the p[illegible] but, for our parts, we see nothing in the mode of ge[illegible] it up to make us sanguine as to the result.

BENGAL HERALD.—JUNE, 11.

THE EXPECTED CODE.—The *Courier* at length giv[illegible] hopes that the Penal Code for all India, is about t[illegible] the light, though we are sorry to find its announce[illegible] accompanied by many misgivings, and some anticipa[illegible] that the parturient mountain, vulgarly denominated Law Commission, may be delivered only of a muscip[illegible] abortion. We greatly lament that our contemporary sh[illegible] be troubled with these melancholy forebo lings. Afte[illegible] it is a serious question to individuals whether they shal[illegible] liableto be c u- dj s ly by or unjustly, to be tried fairl[illegible] unfairly, or to be punished mercifully, we therefore trust t[illegible] the forthcoming Code will exhibit some evidence, that Law Commission have done someting more, than hav[illegible] to supply a very costly material, furnish a specious m[illegible] stification, As for the cost of a code, we would say n[illegible] thing about that, if the thing were done, nor if 'twere do[illegible] well though it were not done quickly; but it is very b[illegible] policy to estimate the rate of a man's salary for doin[illegible] thing before it is done, by the value of the thing when [illegible] complished. A man who could manufacture diamon[illegible] and exhibit carbon as a crysolite, would be very mod[illegible] in his demand of recompense if he limited his compens[illegible] tion at a paltry £10,000 a year; but it would be very u[illegible] wise policy, because diamonds are beautiful and desirab[illegible] to set a man to work to make diamonds at a salary [illegible] £10,000 a year. So we suspect with the *Courier* [illegible] respect of codes. A suitable code for India, crimi[illegible] civil, one and individual, were a pearl without a[illegible] but of this we may be sure that it is not an adep[illegible] quack, that will undertake to furnish it. Howeve[illegible] are promised a speedy promulgation, we will refra[illegible] comment by anticipation.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE, 12.

It will be seen by an extract under the Bombay h[illegible] that the *Emily* yacht has arrived at that port from the R[illegible] Sea, but without the expected March mail! This is rea[illegible] too bad; it exhibits clearly the spirit in which the in[illegible] rests of the Indian public are viewed by the authorities [illegible] home, and even at Bombay, where we might have expe[illegible] ed some useful exertion in the cause of steam navigati[illegible] We fully concur in the observations of our Bombay co[illegible] temporary.

COLOMBO OBSERVER.—MAY 30.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.—Private Letters were [illegible] ceived here yesterday from Trincomalie bringing t[illegible] melancholy intelligence of Lieut. Shaw, Ensigns Ha[illegible] ness and Walker, of H. M's. 61st Regt., together wit[illegible] natives, having been drowned. These Officers wit[illegible] Natives left Back-bay on the morning of the 22d with [illegible] intention of going over to Cottiar in a sailing boat o[illegible] shooting excursion, and had got as far as between Nou[illegible] Island and Cottiar, when a dreadful squall came on [illegible] upset the boat. All on board perished, with the exc[illegible] tion of a Malay Boy, who alone of the party survived [illegible] tell the sad tale.

Lieutenant Shaw and Ensign Harkness have each a Wife and Children to lament their untimely fate.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FEBRUARY 22.

Mr SHEIL said that the right hon. baronet had commenced his speech by stating that he was regarded a bigot" and "a sectarian" on his (Mr. Sheil's) sid[illegible] the house. How far the speech made by the right h[illegible] baronet was calculated to remove the stigma he state[illegible] have been cast upon him, he left for those who heard i[illegible] determine (cheers.) He could not however help th[illegible] ing that the right hon. baronet had made ample retalia[illegible] in the phrases he applied to the Roman Catholic ch[illegible] Why speak of the priest? Why say that they held [illegible] keys of Heaven and Hell in their hands? Why adv[illegible] the atrocities committed in Spain a parallel for Irela[illegible] Why introduce Cabrera's murdered mother? He[illegible] not term the right hon. baronet "a bigot," but he [illegible] he would not be offended if he called him a con[illegible] (hear, hear) for he exhibited all the zeal of a new de[illegible] to the cause which he had embraced, anxious, of cou[illegible] prove the sincerity of his conversion. The right hon. [illegible] net had made allusion to a speech spoken by him [illegible] Sheil) about two years since, in the Coburgh Gar[illegible] he thanked the right hon. baronet, and he supposed [illegible] had done him that honour because he had quoted [illegible] former occasion a certain speech made by him at C[illegible] mouth (hear, and laughter.) One good turn dr[illegible] another. The right hon. baronet complained tha[illegible] speech was violent. To be sure there were expressions [illegible] which he would not have made use of in the Hous[illegible] Commons—he wondered whether there were any o[illegible] same character in the Cockermouth oration, or in[illegible] harangues delivered at the mansion house in Dublin. [illegible] right hon. baronet then referred to the Lichfield H[illegible] compact--(Sir J. Graham—"Alliance") Compact w[illegible] phrase but be it alliance. Did the right hon. baronet re[illegible] ber the meeting held in 1831 at Brookes's Club?—Di[illegible] noble lord beside him recollect that meeting of Irish [illegible] bers differing materially from many of the measures [illegible] government of which he was then a member, but wh[illegible] foregone their own feelings on that occasion to suppo[illegible] broad principles of which that administration was [illegible] presentative? The right honourable baronet shoo[illegible] head, but that was no reason (cheers and laughte[illegible] the right honourable baronet chose to notice the Li[illegible] House compact why did he forget the compact at B[illegible] [illegible] Club [illegible] (cheers) The price was [illegible] to all. At that meeting the noble lord opposite (S[illegible] Stanley) got on a table—he believed he had then d[illegible] —at all events he got on a table, and in the fervor of [illegible] *prandial* indignation delivered one of the most pow[illegible] orations he had ever heare him utter, full of objurg[illegible] and bitterness, a fierce and deadly attack on those [illegible] men with whom he was now associating himself (chee[illegible] The right honourable baronet (Sir James Graham) [illegible] verted to the association, and to the appointment of [illegible] Pigot, who had been a member of it, to office. This was [illegible] licate ground for him to touch upon. Did he forget [illegible] men selected by the hon. member for Tamworth to f[illegible] a part of his government? Did he forget that one of t[illegible] was the honorable member for Sligo (Colonel Percev[illegible] the treasurer of that society which had tampered with [illegible] army? (loud cheers from the ministerial benches, [illegible] cries of no, no from Colonel Perceval.) Was there [illegible] evidence that the Orange society carried on a cor[illegible] pondence with the army without the knowledge of [illegible] Duke of Cumberland?

Colonel PERCEVAL denied that warrants had been [illegible] sued to the army.

Mr. SHEIL resumed—The circumstantial evidenc[illegible] fore the House of Commons warranted him in s[illegible] that orders were issued to the army by the society. H[illegible] said that by giving municipal corporation to Ireland [illegible] church would be endangered. The church was sai[illegible] be built upon a rock. It must be a hard rock, indee[illegible] it was as hard as the hearts of those who would supp[illegible] by such arguments as he had heard. So then the ch[illegible] of 700,000 of the population of Ireland was to be n[illegible]

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tained, and the municipal rights of eight millions to be sacrificed! (cheers.) The Tories said, if you grant municipal reform to Ireland you endanger the church. This was always the language of the Tories. Let any liberal measure be proposed for that unhappy country, and the uniform cry had been, "You endanger the church." The right hon. baronet who spoke last, having spent the recess in groping after speeches (laughter), and in making extracts from pamphlets about Cabrera and his mother, and the monks of Spain, might perhaps bear in his mind a speech delivered by his noble friend (Lord S.) The noble lord had said, on a former occasion, "I call upon those who are for reform in England to look back and consider what has been the conduct of the Irish members with respect to that bill." If it be just here, so it must be just there (cheers.) I entreat of the advocates of the Conservative interest (the noble lord was then on this side of the house) and those who consider themselves the supporters of Protestant institutions to look at the danger to which those institutions are exposed. By withholding the privileges which this bill confers, you will give to Ireland a real substantial grievance (cheers.) It will give a handle for agitation—a great argument for the repeal of the union (loud cheers) Do not let them say that, in the House of of Commons, English interests were treated in one way, and Irish interests in another; that in England public opinion is attended to, while in Ireland the public voice is stifled. I, for one, cannot conceive how, in a spirit of fairness and justice this can be done. Agitation will break out, and in a manner that it has never done before. I cannot conceive that any thing can be more clear, than that there ought to be an extension of the English bill to Ireland. I cannot conceive "how we can refuse to treat both countries equally, and make the same principle applicable to all the members of the empire.' The reading of this extract was accompanied with loud cheers from the ministerial benches.) And now would the right hon. baronet (Sir J. Graham) have the goodness to extricate the noble lord (Stanley) from his present difficulties? Was it not lamentable to see the noble lord in his present position? (cheers.) The noble lord—the very man who uttered the language he had just quoted—now said to the people of Ireland, "You shall not have municipal reform."

Lord STANLEY—I did not.

Mr. SHEIL—If the noble lord denies the phrase I am satisfied.

Lord STANLEY—The hon. and learned gentleman has been making a personal attack upon me, because he knows I shall have no opportunity of answering him. I did not say that the people of Ireland shall never be put in possession of corporate rights. What I said was, that under present circumstances, the church of Ireland would be endangered by granting such rights, and that the louder were the threats of the association the more determined would the people of England be to resist the demand.

Mr. SHEIL proceeded. The noble lord then now said, in effect, that the more the people of Ireland placed reliance on the speech of the noble lord himself, to which he had before referred, the farther would they be from obtaining what they sought. The noble lord said he was attacked by him because he could have no opportunity of answering—He admitted his inferiority to the noble lord in talent, in knowledge, in the powers of debate, but neither now, nor at any other time, did he ever shrink from assailing him when he felt himself called upon to do so as an independent member of that house. He did not attack the noble lord. There was no occasion for attack, for the noble lord must have that within his own breast far more painful than could be inflicted by any language it was in his power to use.—He sincerely respected the talents, the eloquence, the rank and station of the noble lord, but it was his duty to endeavour to refute his arguments when he thought them unsound and to oppose his talents when he thought them misapplied. The noble lord himself was not so characterised by mercy to his opponents that he should so easily take offence. But no man feared an operation so much as the surgeon (cheers)—and he had always heard, that no one stood so much in terror of the lash as the drummers of a regiment. The noble lord, and those with whom he now acted, might depend upon it that the "No Popery" cry would not do here. They carried Catholic emancipation in spite of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel); for, though he introduced that measure, he had the candour to say that his opinions upon it were unaltered. They carried it in spite of him, though he was in no way inferior in talent, in eloquence, in the powers of argument to the noble lord, and possessed prudence, that valuable quality, which might have saved the noble lord from some of the political difficulties into which he had brought himself.—They carried that measure in spite of the right hon. baronet. They carried it by association, by united exertions, by the Clare election (no, from the opposition). Yes, it was carried by the Clare election, and by the same means shall we carry this. Must they not see that the national power of Ireland is daily expanding? The people were advancing, rapidly advancing, in the spirit of freedom, in intelligence, in wealth, in education (bear, hear, hear).—Ireland looked now as if she had never stooped—never been trodden in the dust. He might point to the Irish bar in proof of this. Roman Catholics were advancing to offices of importance and trust. Was not the highest law officer of the crown—his hon. and learned friend who had that night addressed them—was he not a Roman Catholic?—Honourable gentlemen opposite might regret this. it was now impossible to revoke it (cheers.) He would repeat, the Clare election carried emancipation? (no, from the opposition.) Did they deny it? The Duke of Wellington did not. He appealed to the results of that contest as his principal inducement to support the measure. Ireland now sent to that house sixty members, determined that she should have justice; and that was a power which a no-popery cry would never be able to put down. He saw in one of the leading Tory journals, a long and conspicuous advertisement announcing a reprint of "Fox's Book of Martyrs." There were 100 subscribers, and at the head of them was the name of the Duke of Cumberland. What did the *Dublin Evening Post* in reference to the late Protestant meeting in Dublin? That Orange handkerchiefs were seen waving in all directions. It might be denied that they were Orange. The learned Sergeant (Jackson) was present, he would be able to decide the point. But to leave no doubt upon the subject, the same information was given in the *Evening Mail*, with the addition that this display was accompanied with peals on peals of applause for the Orange cause. Did the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, approve of such displays? He did not—he could not. He, who at the Glasgow dinner, addressed the audience in such a tone of moderation, could not approve of these proceedings. Then why did not the right hon. baronet exert his influence to prevent such insulting exhibitions? But he would come to the practical part of the question. Was it consistent with the spirit of the emancipation bill, was it consistent with common sense, that he, a Roman Catholic, might be member for the county of Tipperary, and not a member of the corporation of Cashel? Their cause was that of justice. Yes; every Englishman to whom the government of Ireland has been committed, professed the utmost solicitude to do justice. Even Stafford, the deserter of the people's cause (cheers)—the renegade Wentworth, while settling his foot on the necks of Irishmen, declared his anxiety to do justice. I am not surprised at this, for the same influence now exists by which Stafford was influenced. But while all others professed to do justice there is one amongst you of the most distinguished talent and the most decided character. He is not a member of this house; but he spoke at least with more frankness than others of his party. He does not profess to do justice to Ireland, he is above imposture, and part of the epitaph on Charters is applicable to him. This distinguished person tells us, when making an appeal to the passions of the English people, he tells us—the people of Ireland—that in every particular by which strangers can be enumerated we are aliens to this country (tremendous cheering, which lasted for five minutes. Lord Lyndhurt was sitting under the gallery.) The phrase is certainly a remarkable one, and one which now belongs to history (renewed cheering.) It is one which must necessarily be the subject of fair and legitimate quarrel now, as it must be the subject of observation hereafter. I am not aware whether this phrase has ever been attempted to be explained (cries of oh! oh! and cheers.) I know the phrase has never been distinctly disavowed—(immense cheering.) I know that the utterance of that has not been denied, and with respect to the meaning of it but little doubt can be entertained (cheers.) I know that in this house upon one occasion immediately after that remarkable phrase had been uttered, I took the liberty—if it be one I beg pardon—but I took the liberty of asking every one who held a conspicuous position on the opposite benches whether they adopted the phrase or not? (loud cheers.) I remember more especially the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth on that occasion saying that he was not responsible for any language but his own (loud cheers.)—The right hon. baronet was in the painful situation of being in close connection and association with a man in whose expressions he did not think it judicious to express his concurrence. I am surprised that at the moment the phrase was uttered, the Duke of Wellington did not start up and say that those lines had done their duty (immense cheering.) But the Duke of Wellington is not a man of a peculiarly excitable temperament; his mind is too martial for sudden emotions, but yet I cannot help feeling that when he heard expression so affronting to his country, I am surprised he did not recollect how often in the field and in the fight the Irish Roman Catholics have been the auxiliaries of his renown (hear). He ought not to have forgotten Vimiera and Badajoz, and Salamanca, and Toulouse, and the last and glorious conflict which crowned all former victories (cheers) I will appeal to the gallant and hon. soldier opposite (Sir H. Hardinge.) I know he bears in his breast a brave and generous heart (cheers.) Let him tell how on that day, when the destinies of mankind were trembling in the balance—when the batteries, with fatal precision, spread slaughter over the field, and men fell in heaps—when the legions of France rushed to the fight, and, inspired by the voice of their mighty leader rushed again and again to the onset—the gallant soldier opposite will tell you whether in that last hour of thousands the "aliens" flinched (immense cheering.) And when at length the moment for the decisive charge arrived—when the banner so long clouded was at length unfurled, he will tell you—when the mighty champion of the day cried out, "Now, boys! at them"—he will tell you, for he must remember, whether the Irishman, the Catholic Irishman, was less forward in the charge. No; he will tell you, that on that day the blood of England, Ireland, and Scotland was poured forth together; they fought in the same field—they died the same death—they were stretched in the same pit—their dust was commingled in the same earth—the same dew of heaven fell upon the earth that covered them—the same grass grew upon their graves. Was it to be endured after this that we should be called aliens and complete strangers to that empire for whose salvation our best blood was shed? (the hon. and learned member sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.)

Sir R. PEEL said, that it had been his earnest wish to have confined himself exclusively to such considerations as were proper to be brought before the house, and to have stated why he could not concur in the arguments which he had heard from the other side. He wished to have dismissed all reference to the conduct of the Irish government; that course, he was sorry to say, had not been followed, but it was the noble lord himself who had provoked the discussion. If they would have taken his advice, they would have discussed the question on its simple merits. But the hon. and learned gentleman opposite, by his personal attacks, had made use of the debate upon the question of municipal corporations for Ireland for the purpose not of convincing the reason, hut exciting and inflaming the passions. There were evidently great natural difficulties in the subject, but the hon. and learned member had, by a part of the course he had adopted, rendered these much more so. Was it wise?—was it prudent?—was it just? He would ask, to ransack every past debate for every angry expression that had been elicited in the heat of warm discussion (cheers), to consider and claim such as matters of history! (cheers.) Would the hon. and learned gentleman opposite consent to be bound by the same rule? Did he ever hear that when the military commander of so many illustrious fields—that when he, on that very field of Waterloo to which he had alluded, had shared the dangers and had directed the courage of his countrymen, when, standing opposed to the legions of France, he had led the united bands to victory—that after he had rescued Europe, and established the military fame and the peaceful security of his own country—had the hon. gentleman never heard of it, that out of an all-abundant vocabulary he could be greeted by no other appellation than "stunted corporal?" (protracted cheering.) Now if it were unfair to fasten upon such words uttered in a moment of excitement, and in the heat of declamation, as indicative of jealousy at the triumph of a countryman, was it not equally unfair to select out of the whole of his speeches the expressions of Lord Lyndhurst that had been quoted? (loud cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman opposite had called on him (Sir R. Peel) to defend the conduct of his noble friend near him. The hon. and learned gentleman had contended, and justly, that he had a perfect right at any time to make, on public grounds, any reference to the opinions and conduct of his noble friend. But when the hon. gentleman alluded to the meeting at Brookes's, he must have known when he made the application that that was a matter in which he (Sir R. Peel) for most evident reasons, was precluded from giving him any answer (laughter.) But indeed it required no ingenuity, no knowledge of petty details, to defend his noble friend, and he should imagine that the hon. gentlemen opposite could scarcely have forgotten their own line of policy which had so honourably placed him in the position he now held (cheers.) But why was he called on to defend the noble lord? And for what was defence required from him? Were not the cause already notorious that had led to his deliberate and ingenious determination? The most palpable evidence must occur to every man, friend or opponent of the noble lord, of the candour, sincerity, and uprightness with which he had acted. Who was there that held a prouder position than his noble friend? (hear, hear.) What man had ever more obtained, and not by rank or by fortune, nor even by his eminent ability in debating, the admiration and confidence of a great party? Who, at his period of life, had attained greater or more eminent success? What man was more endeared to his friends—so that whenever his name was mentioned by those who were connected with him in office, they always expressed their deep regret at the separation, and their sorrow at the public loss? He (Sir R. Peel) was not referring to those whose designs as well as whose measures he combated. If the love of office, or the ambition of official distinction, had been the object of his noble friend, had any man, he would ask, such flattering prospect?—and what end could he have in relinquishing them—what could it be indeed, but an overpowering sense of duty, that had placed him in the situation he now held? In relinquishing office he had severed, with the deepest regret, the political ties that bound him to his ancient friends. What in that could have influenced him but the highest and purest sense of public duty? (loud cheers) All that he (Sir Robert Peel) had stated on the subject was without communication with his noble friend, and he was most happy to perceive that his assertions were confirmed by his noble friend's former colleagues. The hon. and learned gentleman had relied on the Roman Catholic relief bill as contract, the terms of which they were bound to fulfil. But did he not consider the act of union a solemn compact? The inference that must be drawn from the general context of that act supposed, implied, and evidently understood, that the protection of equal laws should be extended to Ireland; but there was no clause on which such a construction could be put as to guarantee the existence and reform of municipal institutions. Did not the hon. and learned gentleman lead them to believe that, emancipation being granted, all causes of discontent would cease, and that agitation would cease too—that neither the question of tithes, nor the existence of the union, was able powerfully or personally to excite the minds of the people of Ireland, but at that time the sense of individual injustice or any national disgrace combined together to make them seek emancipation? That privilege had been conferred, and that cause of complaint had been destroyed, and not only had that eligibility been conferred, but the hon. and learned gentlemen had that night boasted of the advancement of Roman Catholics to trust, power, and influence (hear.) Not only then had the sense of justice been removed, but practical equality now existed. Would the hon. and learned gentleman now allow him to ask if the present condition of the clergy of Ireland were consistent with those professions? Was it consistent with that compact that that religion should no longer exist, but that now the voluntary principle was called for? (cheers.) The noble lord had made some reference to the part he took in the Catholic emancipation. If the noble lord did justice to a political opponent, he would acknowledge that in 1829, when he came forward as the proposer of Catholic emancipation, he had the courage to differ from his party and supporters, and he was proud to refer those who were so prodigal of taunts, to the circumstance of his being again united with that party. But he could assure the noble lord opposite, that imputations such has had been referred to had left no rankling wound in his mind, because he knew them to be undeserved; and he must be permitted to say, that if there was any one act of his public life, of the motives for which he had a right to be proud, it was that act by which he, as a minister of the crown, came forward in office, and in spite of any imputations as to interested motives, to relieve the Roman Catholics from the disabilities to which they had been subjected (hear). He had already had occasion to state the part which he took, in concurrence with the Duke of Wellington, and in entire concurrence also with his noble friend, Lord Lyndhurst, on the subject of the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities. On the close of the session of 1828 they such of them, after a sedarate consideration of the question, came to the same conclusion. At the period, having experienced a renewed defeat on the question of the Catholic claims in the House of Commons, having taken into consideration the various indications of public opinion, and—he would not deny it—the result of the Clare election—seeing the division in the public mind in England and Ireland on that question, and the impossibility of forming an united government, he certainly did come to the conclusion, not that those claims were founded on abstract right, but that, upon the whole, it would better for the Protestant establishment in Ireland to concede than to resist them. But he had stated before, and he now repeated, that when he gave his advice, in conformity with that opinion, he gave it under the full impression that he might have been permitted to retire, and support in a private station the removal of the Catholic disabilities (hear.) The reason he remained in office, and as a minister proposed the removal of those disabilities, was simply this—that it was brought home to his mind by the force of demonstration, that unless he remained in office, and unless he consented to brave the storms of calumny (and it was not from arrogance or presumption that he said this, but simply because it was consistent with the truth,) the Catholic disabilities would not have been removed (hear, hear.) An erroneous construction had been put on something which had fallen from him, and it had been inferred that he had been out of office from an unwillingness to redeem the pledge he had given to his noble friends with respect to the Catholic question; and that a difference of opinion had existed between them. Such was not the case; for, having come to the conclusion of the expediency of conceding the Catholic claims, and having given notice of his intention to bring forward a measure on that subject, he never once thought of shrinking from the performance of that task (hear, hear.) The noble lord opposite asked why he had not taken the same course at an earlier period? The same question might be put to many other public men. Would the noble lord have the goodness to ask the noble lord, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, why he was not an earlier convert than he had proved to reform? (hear, hear.) He had no doubt the noble lord (Palmerston) was an honest convert, and that, acting with regard to the question of reform on the same principles as he (Sir R. Peel) had acted with regard to to the Catholic claims, he had chosen what he considered the lesser of two evils (hear, hear.(Would the noble lord opposite inquire of the head of the present administration—(cheers),—why he, too, had not been an earliet convert to reform? (hear, hear) If it were blindness in him (Sir R. Peel) not to foresee in 1825 the necessity of granting, of conceding the Catholic claims, was not Lord Melbourne blind in 1836, when he made the most vigorous opposition to all reform, even to the transfer of the representation from Penryn to Manchester! (cheers.) Nay, even the leader of the House of Commons could not, escape the searching question of the noble lord his colleague (hear, hear.) Had a prophetic vision of what is now passing appeared to the noble lord some ten years ago, he (Sir R. Peel) doubted whether any eulogium on Old Sarum, or any declamation on the necessity of preserving Aladdin's lamp, and cherishing the vestal flame, would ever have proceeded from the pen of the noble leader of that house (cheers.) The hon. member for Liskeard might be at liberty to contend that the Protestant Establishment in Ireland was the greatest curse ever inflicted on a country; but he (Sir R. Peel), who had been instrumental in passing the Catholic relief bill—who had heard the repeated declarations of the great leaders of the Catholics—who had been told that they would be satisfied with the concession of civil equality—was now called on to protect from danger an establishment which had been designated a curse, but which he, in common with every man who supported the removal of the Catholic disabilities, looked upon as the greatest blessing (cheers). When, therefore, he was asked to give his vote in favour of the establishment of municipal institutions in Ireland, he was bound to consider whether he should do right in placing in the hands of the enemies of the church those instruments of offensive warfare (hear). If the proposed municipal institutions would be beneficial to Ireland, why should they not be extended to all the larger towns in England? The truth was, that Manchester and Birmingham, and the boroughs of Southwark, Westminister, Marylebone, and Finsbury, were satisfied with their present condition; and municipal institutions, such as ministers proposed to give to Ireland, were not considered necessary by the inhabitants of those places. In Ireland he did not think they would be found, as the amiable simplicity of the hon. member for Liskeard supposed, conducive to mutual good will, concession and forbearance. It was much more likely they would be under the control of that species of central government, the General Association, and would constantly interefere with the elective franchise; and the result would be, that the ascendancy of one political party would be effected, while all confidence in the administration of justice by the local authorities would be destroyed. But it was contended by the hon. member for Bath, that in the present instance there was a scrutiny against corruption and persecution on the part of the corporations in the circumstance that they would be the instruments of a majority. Surely, it would hardly be contended that it was impossible for a majority to persecute? Did the hon. member for Bath consider the present position of the church in Ireland as no proof that a minority might be persecuted? Had the hon. gentleman read the history of the French revolution? Were not the emigrants, were not the Girondists persecuted, and were they not the minority? (hear.) Did not the hon. member for Bath bear in mind that the government of Spain had confiscated the property of General Alava, and that it had lately sent a general into Andalusia with authority to proclaim that every man who did not join him should be hanged. Was not that persecution? (hear, hear). Would it be right then to establish the proposed municipal bodies in Ireland, the election of which would, in his opinion, be influenced by pacificators appointed in every parish, and acted upon by Roman Catholic priests? (hear, hear). Pacification was indeed a noble object, but he did not think it most likely to follow from a transfer of authority from one section in the state to another, and certainly he had serious doubts whether it was conducive to religious peace, above all, that the transfer should be from a minority. He had been tauntingly reminded of the minority in which he was in that house; but what was his minority compared to the overwhelming importance of the question before them? He felt that it was more important to him to take the course prescribed by justice, than to enter into speculations concerning his minority—to look to the safety and the solidity of the Protestant Church, rather than to the insufficiency of his minority—to provide, in the first place, against his becoming an instrument of doing wrong, and not until he had made that provision to think of his minority. He never felt so satisfied of the justice of any cause as that of that church, nor was he one whitless satisfied that the house was bound by all the obligations of honour, of justice, and of interest too, to provide for the security of that church. The noble lord had asked him, and with considerable anxiety too, which was not to be wondered at, as the noble lord would soon have to ask the question of himself, what his intention or designs were under the formidable circumstances which Ireland presented. Yes, the noble lord would have asked himself that puzzling question, when with these municipal corporations in the fore-ground he geered over the battlements of the church (cheers,) which he and his colleagues were ashamed to abandon and afraid to defend (cheers.) They pointed to the association and they asked him how he proposed to meet the power which was in open resistance to the church, and which meditated a violence as open? Who had made the association powerful—not he, but they. Now' he would say, that the existence of that association was fraught with importance to the church, for that association had determined on its destruction, had resolved that in Ireland peace should not ensue until that destruction was complete (hear.) The prime minister had declared that he disapproved of the association, and thought it ought to be discouraged—that was the declaration of a gentlemen; but the mode of discouragement was a singular one. To discourage the association they gave office to a gentleman who had tried his prenticeland in that association; because he had graduated in the formal schools of agitation they thought him fit to become a professor in Dublin Castle (cheer)—they had actually created a vacancy for him. If that were their mode of discouraging, to to him it appeared any thing but an efficacious one. They might think to limit the evils by the plan they were pursuing, but their turn would come next their lukewarmness would fail them. He knew that it was difficult, and ungracious, perhaps, for a government to exert its power to restrain, but it should not lend its power to incite or goad on those who were, or might become disaffected; if it were so lent, then it was a perversion of power, and became a formidable encouragement. He did not complain of such conduct as unjust, ungenerous, and impolitic; it was unjust to discourage one species of association merely, and from another to take an important functionary, whose duties as a lawyer for the crown ought to be uninfluenced by the spirit of any association; it was ungenerous to avail themselves of the loyalty of Orangemen, to cajole them with praises of love for their sovereign and deference to his commands, to confess that the law could not reach them, and to obtain their ends from their good will and then to turn round on them and call them a miserable monopolising minority (cheers); it was impolitic, for if a government did not interfere to restrain, it at least should not interpose to encourage. When did the principle of successive concession, of constant compliances, of a nervous horror of refusals, ever succeed? Never—it was revolting to common sense to suppose that it would. Such a system, if pursued in private life, would be most injurious to society; in official life it was much worse, much more pernicious. Persons in official life should recollect how great the interests were committed to them, and that they should never interpose their authority, no matter what the direction of its exercise, to encourage, or to do acts tending to encourage, any party or political sect whatever (loud cheering for some time.—*Dublin Evening Mail Feb. 27*

MR. SHEIL AND HIS PLAGIARIES.

It has never been our habit to deprecate the talents of those to whom, in political warfare, we stand opposed.—Nay, we appeal with confidence to an impartial public for a verdict on the question—whether the general tendency of our stricture has not displayed a desire to do justce to the meutal qualifications of our opponents, in spite of that difference of principle which might be supposed to prejudice our minds upon any successful exertion of them.—If it be a weakness in a political writer to spare the sins of a political enemy, in consideration of the intellectual power they exhibit, then we plead guilty to the weakness, and confess that our party feelings have never been able to repress the homage which we fell due to the magnificence of genius. We might even assert to ourselves a leniency of judgement which has tolerated failures, when a vigorous application of the rod might have depressed a mind struggling for eminence, but as yet unable to surpass mediocrity. We shall not, therefore be accounted guilty of prejudice or party spirit, if we confess ourselves unable to discover those beauties of eloquence, and that power of genius, which many of our cotemporaries are pleased to attribute to the recent speech of Mr. Sheil on Irish Municipal Reform. It possesses not in our minds one of the qualities which constitute a great or even a tolerable oration. It is neither well reasoned, well worded, nor original; it has neither strengh nor grandeur—its splendour is tinsel—its depth obscurity—its sarcasm is pointless, and its beauties *borrowed*. It is chaff, which, when winnowed, yields no corn. Though not expert at sleight-of-hand, we shall undertake the task of the mountebank, who exhibited before Alexander, and, for a wager, cast through the eye of a needle every grain of reason, and every particle of argument, which any admirer of the learned gentleman will collect from the far ago; and then with the generosity of the Macedonian hero, we shall present the collection to the aforesaid admirer, and bid him feed the feast of reason "with what appetite he may." We shall not condescend an appeal to any sound judgement on the peculiar verbiage in which Mr. Sheil delights. It is not *English*—his tongue

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never was baptized in "the well of English undefield;" and his taste, formed on the inflations of the *Mapilton* school, and nurtured on frothiness of Irish oratory, mistakes pinchbeck for the fine gold, and tawdriness for robes of stateliness. But these are errors we could pardon, were they the mere result of a vicious education or even the rapid vegetation of a teeming soil. But there is no fertility beneath this idle profusion: the mass of ornament has been stolen from other fields, and like the flowers which thoughtless childhood crops in bloom, and plants without roots in the garden, they are carried forcibly from their proper beds, and thrust down to flourish for a day, and to wither on the morrow. It were fortunate for your wholesale "whippers up of unconsidered trifles," had the pensive public a shorter memory than she has; still more fortunate for your frothy worshippers of a dishonest fame, were there none whose studies sometimes lead them to the same reservoirs from whence they have been drawing. Were such the case, Mr. Sheil might still plume himself on the suppositious merit of his peroration—nor would any one have suspected that it was stolen, passage by passage, and word by word—except where, for the purpose of disguise or by want of dexterity in the transplanting, it is weakened and injured—from the truly impassioned and original appeal made by Sir George Murray in behalf of the Roman Catholic soldier, when pleading for the cause of Emancipation. In this splendid oration (and we regret that the pressure of time compels us to rely on memory,) the gallant officer spoke of the Irish soldier as "fighting under the same banner—mounting the same breach—falling in the same cause—buried in the same grave, and trusting to the merits and mercies of the same *Redemeer*, with his English and Scottish comrade." The thought was new, original, noble and affecting: it carried the impress of a fertile mind, a generous heart, and an unaffected tongue. How cold, forced, and unnatural it comes up in the second-hand frippery of the plagiarist!—and how shameful the fraud which invests the daw in the pilfered plumage of the eagle.—*Dublin Evening Mail, Feb.* 27.

GLOBE.—MARCH 2.

The debate on the Disjunction Law of civil and military tribunals commenced in the French Chamber on Tuesday, by a speech from M. Dupin, the President, against the ministerial project, which he represented as subversive of every legal idea, and as likely to be productive of the greatest confusion.

We insert here a letter on the circumstances which gave rise to this project, from avalued French correspondent, some former communications from whom have enriched our columns:—

Sir,—A considerable degree of interest is attached at this moment to the discussion of what is called here the "disjunction law," which law has been introduced by the ministry in consequence of the late verdict in the Strasburg trial.

You, Sir, in common with several other organs of the English press, have expressed your astonishment at the issue of that trial. I can easily conceive that astonishment at the issue of that trial. I can easily conceive that Englishmen, under an impression that the organisation of juries in France is somewhat similar to the organisation of juries in England, should feel astonished at a result so different from that which in all probability would have taken place had the accused parties been (under similar circumstances) tried in an English court of assize and by an English jury.

But the institution of the jury in France is a very different thing from the institution of the jury in England—and so is a French criminal court. In the first place, no one is considered here as a juror by right, except he be an elector; which qualification belongs only to such as pay eight pounds sterling per annum in direct, or (as you call them) assessed, taxes. An additional list of jurors is formed, composed of doctors of medicine and surgery, apothecaries, barristers, notories, and such attorneys as have taken their degrees at law, all of whom, after a certain number of years' practice, are (as a matter of favour) admitted to the functions of jurors without paying the required eighth pounds taxes.

Our judges, though they are generally men of great legal knowledge, are very far from holding that high station in society which the English judges occupy. This is in a great degree owing to the scantiness of the emoluments allowed to them; and partly also to the great number of them. In each criminal court of assize there are no less than four judges sitting at once upon the bench And generally, you will see in the jury-box several jurors whose station in society is *de facto* superior to that of the judges on the bench. The consequence of this is, that the jurybox is considered by the audience as the principal part of the court, and the bench considered only as a salaried accessary.

Now, Sir, whatever may be the theoretical definition of the attributions of the jurors in France, the practical truth is, that they do not consider themselves as mere fact finding machines; but that, on the contrary, they constantly take to themselves the attributions of both judge and jury, as they are understood in England. Whenever the law appears to them too severe, they will not suffer the application of it. And as they are not accountable to any human power for their declaration (which in many instances is very far removed from a verdict *vere dicenm*), they frame that declaration according to what they conceive to be the merits of each case. A few years back a law was passed empowering the jury to diminish by one degree the legal punishment attached to any crime, by declaring that there are extenuating circumstances in the case. And it is now understood, both by the judges and the jurors, that such declaration may be made, not because such extenuating circumstances do really exist, but solely with intention of softening the severity of the law, whenever the jurors *think* that severity *excessive*. Indeed it is the custom for the presiding judge to inform the jury that if the punishment awarded by the law appear to them to be disproportionate to the offence, *they have the power* of mitigating it by declaring that there are extenuating circumstances in the case. He does not add—"whether such circumstances do really exist or not," but it is so understood, both by the judge himself, and the juror whom he addresses. Of course the accused's counsel never fails to inform the jury of the quantum of punishment which would follow such or such verdict.

The question of *guilty or not guilty* is also taken by the jurors in its literal and absolute sense; and jurors here will not declare a man guilty in consequence of his having been proved to have done a certain act, when they consider that they would have done the same under similar circumstances. They are not asked whether the accused person has done such a thing, but whether he is guilty *of* or (as the meaning of the word *de* also is) *for* having done such a thing; and they do not answer that he has not done that thing, but the answer of the jury actually bears two meanings, which both lead to the acquital of the prisoner. The first is, that he has not done the thing; and the second is, that having done the thing, he is not guilty for having done it.

You see, therefore, that if perchance five professional housebreakers should find their way into a French jury-box, they might very safely, and even very conscientiously, acquit a man accused of burglary, though the burglary should be proved as clearly as the sun at noon-day. But although five house-breakers are not very likely to find their way into a jury-box, five political partisans may. And many that are not what you may call *political partisans*, are not at all inclined to send to death, or to the galleys, those who are accused of merely political crimes. I mention the galleys for this reason: that where the law awards the punishment of death, if the jury were merely to declare that there are extenuating circumstances, the court would be bound to sentence the accused to the galleys for life, as the next degree of punishment—which, in the case of persons accused of political crimes, would certainly be an increase instead of a mitigation of punishment. Nothing remains, therefore, *in the power* of the jury, but death or acquittal.

In the year 1833, I was during 21 days at Orleans as a juror, for the purpose of trying those that had been taken in arms during the rebellion in La Vendee, at the time the Duches De Berry went there. We regularly sent to the galleys all those who had made rebellion a pretext for robbery; and that was the case with not a few of those that were tried. But we as regularly acquitted all those whom we considered as having risen in arms against the government of July for the sole purpose of fighting in favour of a cause which they considered as just, and which in a time of revolution they had a *moral* if not a *legal* right to consider as such.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. LECHEVALIER.

MORNING HERALD,—FEB. 28.

DUBLIN, FEB. 25.—A Court Martial assembled at the Royal Barracks yesterday, for the investigation of charges made against Lieut. St. George Stock, of the 2d or Queen's Bays. The prosecutor is the Hon. Colonel Wingfield. The court is composed of Lieut.-Col. Wedderburn, Coldstream Guards, president; Lieut.-Colonel Hon. G. H. Molyneux, 8th Hussars; Lieut.-Colonel Moreton, K. H., 1st or Royal Dragoons; Major Blackley, Royal Horse Artillery; Major Ramsay, K. H., 77th regiment. The Deputy Judge Advocate (Dr. Waller) managed the proceedings.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.—A military court of inquiry has been ordered by the commander in-chief to inquire into the truth of certain charges preferred by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Wingfield against Lieut. Stock, of the 2d, or Queen's, arising out of a recent affair of honour in the county of Sligo. The proceedings will commence this day at the royal barracks.

The *faux pas au ehateau* is still the subject of much conversation. The *Evening Packet* states that the cognomen of the Lothario is the patronymic of a visiting titular bishop at the castle. Lest, however, any of your readers might form an opinion injurious to that prelate's morality, I think it right to state, that the individual alluded to is neither a bishop, nor the son of one; nor even an Irishman. He is the Hon. Captain ——, son of an earl, who lives beyond the "Grampian hills." The frail lady has retired to her relatives in Wales, and I understand her husband has resigned his situation (a patent one), for which there are already many applicants.

The general association had another humbug meeting yesterday, of which the reporters take no notice further than to state, that the assembly will meet again on Tuesday, by which day they hope to be able to have a decent announcement to make with regard to the failing "justice rent" Half a million of signatures, they say, will appear to the petition to be presented to the King. They do not mention how many of the subscribers belong to the 2,300,000 paupers.—

CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

After one of the most eloquent, argumentative, and brilliant debates in the annals of British legislation, the insidious resolution of Lord F. Egerton has been rejected by the unexpected and towering majority of 80—and this in a Tory elected House of Commons! Various opinions were entertained, and the Tories vaunted and boasted that from their success during the late elections they would reduce the majority had on this very motion in the last year; but in this they grievously miscalculated, as they discovered at half-past three in the morning of yesterday, when they were greeted with the (to them discordant) sounds of the loudest cheering.

I was rather explicit on the point of numbers in my last, and for this reason, that it was whispered among the friends of Government, that if the question gained in the present instance, it would tend materially to influence the decision of many Noble Lords in the Upper House, who are desirous of ridding themselves of the annoyance produced by the *local* politics of Ireland—so that the calculation I sent you, coupled with the effect which the discussion was expected to produce on the Moderates of the Lower House, was pretty correct, even to the names of those Honourable Members who were to speak. Having disposed of this preliminary, I must now return to the debate, and refer you to the speeches of Mr. Woulfe, Sir James Graham, Mr. Sheil, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. O'Connell, and Lord John Russell in reply. Mr. Woulfe's was a second effort since he came into Parliament, and it certainly was every thing his best friends could wish. He is a fluent speaker, but has rather a lisp, which affects a clear enunciation. Sir James Graham is rapidly falling from the elevation he attained when a *Reformer*—for he cannot now rise to deliver his sentiments without *canting* on the interests of religion, and the necessity of upholding the Established Church. Hon. Members have been so bored with oratory of this description, that when a Member enters and finds Sir James on his legs—the exclamation is, "this Established Church." Mr. Sheil was the next speaker, and though his speech is done great justice to in the leading morning papers, it fell infinitely short of what he did say. I have been hearing the Hon. and Learned Gentleman for years, and always with delight, but I never heard him to more effect than on Wednesday night, when he actually almost electrified his auditory with the force and brilliancy of his arguments. As for Lord Stanley, never did wretch wince more when subjected to the torture of the triangle, than did his Lordship under the cutting sarcasms, and provoking "quotations." of the Member for Tipperary, who was most enthusiastically cheered. Even the Tories could not but admire his eloquence, while they cowered under the weight of the damning facts conveyed through it to the minds of the people of England. The Noble Lord received so much punishment, that he thought to throw Sheil off his guard by assuming personalities, but he was mistaken in the man. Sheil is always ready, and in the instance alluded to, which you will find in the *Morning Chronicle*, he was happily so, and never for a moment lost sight of his purpose, until, indeed, Lord Stanley required the assistance which Sir Robert Peel struggled in vain to give him. This single effort was sufficient to stamp the Hon. Member for Tipperary as the greatest orator of his day, a distinction long since conceded to him here. Sir Robert Peel came next, but he took care not to be led away by what had fallen from Sir J. Graham, on the danger to the Established Church by concession, for he confined himself to a defence of his own policy and consistency on the Emancipation question. Sir Robert is a cautious and fluent speaker, knowns what he is about well, and would, if he thought he could carry his party with him, I believe, do justice; but he is so checked by others, and was so roughly handled by his political friends in and subsequent to the year 1829, that he feels apprehensive of succeeding, and must therefore proceed with the current, and perhaps be swallowed up and lost in the vortex beneath. It was, however, with difficulty towards the end, that he, Mr. O'Connell, or Lord John Russell, could be heard; such was the anxiety for the division, the triumphant result of which is already known.

THE TEA TRADE.

The readers of the *Spectator* will recollect that we kept the public duly informed, from time to time, respecting the history of this important branch of trade. After a struggle of eight years duration, with monopolists of all sorts, Tory statesmen, East India Directors, tea-dealers, and tea-brokers, the monopoly is, at length, completely shattered to pieces; and the public, in so far as concerns price, exclusive of duty, is enjoying the full benefit of a free trade. We stated that under the monopoly the importations were small, and would increase in a free trade; that the consumption was limited by an excess of monopoly price, and would increase under the reduced prices of a free competition. We stated that the prices charged for tea, under the monopoly, were double what they should be, and consequently that the people were paying, for a limited consumption, *double* what they should pay,—a process by which they were robbed of about two millions a year. We stated that the revenue had declined under the monopoly, and would increase in a free trade. Finally, we stated that there neither was nor could be any real export trade in tea under the monopoly, but that such exports would certainly exist in a free trade. Experience has ratified all our predictions; and this, indeed, to an extent beyond our own most sanguine hopes. The average importation of the Company during the last year of their trading existence was about thirty-four millions of pounds. In 1835, there was imported above forty-three millions of pounds (43.242000); and in 1836, above fifty millions of pounds (50,066,000). Here was, in three years time, an increase approaching to 50 per cent.; and that from a country which, was declared, could yield no increase, but the produce of which must inevitably decrease in the hands of free traders. The consumption and revenue are given below in a tabular form, for the last year of the monopoly and the last two years of free trade.

	Consumption.	Duty.
1833.....	lbs 31,829,620	£3,444,101
1835.....	..36,606,9-0	3,837,520
1836.....	..39,841,667	4,728,617

The difference between the last year of monopoly and the last year of free trade shows an increase in the revenue—in that revenue which, according to the monopolists, would inevitably fall off to nothing—amounting to more than a million and a quarter sterling. The increase in the tea-duty, consequent upon the destruction of the monopoly, constitutes, in reality, the great bulk of the surplus revenue which is now at the disposal of Government. We predicted, in fact, that the duty on tea would soon constitute the greatest branch of the public revenue derived from any single article. This is in rapid progress: it already exceeds, considerably, the duty on sugar and molasses; is nearly equal to the malt-duty; and is within less than half a million of the excise on home spirits. Under the monopoly, the duty had been falling off, not only proportionally to population, but even absolutely. In 1822, the tea revenue touched on four millions sterling; and we have seen, that in the last year of the monopoly, or about ten years later, it was half a million sterling below this.* The present prices of tea, after a three years' struggle to keep them up, are pretty much the same as they have long been in other countries, where the trade in tea is free, and which posses the same means of getting a cheap supply. The average price of all bohea teas last year was under 10*d.* per pound; which is a good deal less than half what it was under the monopoly. The decline in the class of congous in not so great, but amounts to at least 40 per cent. One of the remarkable circumstances connected with this fall of prices is, that the present consumption, of nearly fifty millions of pounds costs the country a great deal less than a consumption under thirty-two millions cost while the monopoly existed. The smaller amount, in reality cost about three millions and a half sterling, or with duty abo[illegible]ile the larger one costs, without d[illegible]unds; which is a s[illegible]llions seven hundred thousand pounds more than the smaller cost of 800,000l. a year. Even including duty, while the consumption has increased by more than one-half, the actual cost to the consumer of the larger supply is but four hundred thousand pounds more than of the smaller. A word, however, about the duties. They are exorbitant, and intolerably unequal; and this we owe to the tea-dealers, who are now loudest in their complaints on the subject. Upon the lowest-priced boheas, of which the average, last year, was sixpence per pound, the duty on the value is upwards of 400 per cent. Upon the lowest-priced congou it is about 200 per cent.; and on the lowest-priced hyson about 100 per cent. On the highest priced bohea it is 170 per cent.; on the highest-priced congou 75 per cent.; and on the highest-priced hyson about 40 per cent. This is indecent, and almost fraudulent. It is virtually saying and doing this. "The poorer orders of society shall pay an average duty of 235 per cent., the middle classes one of 137 per cent., and the rich one of only 70 per cent." In other words, the present tax says, "The middle classes shall pay double the duty which the rich pay; and the poorer classes shall pay twice as much as the rich. No Chancellor of the Exchequer would dare to put down such a schedule of *ad valorem* duties in a tariff; and, in our humble opinion, he is even less just fiable in doing so in the clandestine manner in which the impost is now levied. However inconvenient, we must revert to the *ad valorem* duty. The exports of tea in 1833 were about a quarter of a million of pounds; in 1825 they exceeded two millions; and in 1836 were four millions two hundred thousand pounds.—an increase of sixteenfold in three years' time. No country, in fact, can import so cheaply as we can.

From all that we have said, it is obvious that the example of the free trade in tea is well worthy of imitation in other branches of our commerce.

* Contrast the fiscal results in this, now free trade article, with those in another great article of which there is still a virtual monopoly. Last year, the tea-duties had increased by the sum of nearly nine hundred thousand pounds; and the sugar-duties had fallen off, without any reduction of rate, by above six hundred and forty thousand pounds.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—MARCH 2.

BIGAMY.—*Alexander Christie*, aged 32, a respectable-looking person, was indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Amelia Bullerd, his wife, Elizabeth, being alive.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prisoner, who was in service, was married to his first wife, Elizabeth Pearce, on the 9th of March, 1829, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, and, living with her for some years, four children were the issue of this marriage. Sometime since he left her, and occasionally allowed her money for the support of two of the children, the other two being dead. On one of the children being placed out to nurse he discontinued making any allowance to his wife since August twelvemonths, but paid the weekly sum of 5s. for the child. The prisoner subsequently obtained a situation in the family of Lord Garvagh as butler, where he met with Amelia Bullerd, who was lady's maid to Lady Garvagh, and having represented himself as a single man he paid his addresses to his fellow-servant, to whom he was married at St. John's Church, Hampstead, on the 12th of November, 1836. The marriage was discovered by the family of the first wife in the course of the last month, and the present inquiry was instituted by them.

The second wife, who was a very good-looking young woman, on being placed at the bar, said she could not say when she was married, nor could she say whether the prisoner at the bar was the person or not. The signature in the book was certainly in her handwriting.

THE RECORDER—Your declining answering these questions will be of no service either to you or to the prisoner.

The Court, however, could not get a direct answer from the witness.

Mr. PHILIPS addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The RECORDER, in passing sentence, said it was the determination of the Court in all cases of bigamy to pass a severe sentence, for a stop ought to be put to such actions. The sentence was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

MISCELLANEA.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We find the following burlesque of "Temperance Societies" in the number of the Pickwick Papers for the present month. The members, ladies and gemmen, having assembled in a loft, one of the teetotallers rises and says—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I move our excellent brother, Mr. Anthony Humm, into the chair."

The ladies waved a choice collection of pocket-handkerchiefs at this proposition; and the impetuous little man literally moved Mr. Humm into the chair, taking him by the shoulders and thrusting him into a mohogany frame which had once represented that article of furniture The waving of handkerchiefs was renewed, and Mr. Humm who was a sleek, white-faced man, in a perpetual perspiration, bowed meekly, to the great admiration of the females, and formally took his seat. Silence was then proclaimed by the little man in drab shorts, and Mr. Humm rose and said—"That with the permission of the Brick-lane Branch brothers and sisters, then and there present, the Secretary would read the report of the Brick-lane Branch Committee,"—a proposition which was again received with a demonstration of pocket handkerchiefs.

The Secretary having sneezed in a very impressive manner, and the cough which always seizes an assembly when anything particular is going to be done having been duly performed, the following document was read:—

"REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRICK-LANE BRANCH OF THE UNITED GRAND JUNCTION EBENEZER TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

"Your committee have pursued their grateful labours during the past month, and have the unspeakable pleasure of reporting the following additional cases of converts to temperance.

"H. Walker, tailor, wife and two children.—When in better circumstances owns to have been in the constant habit of drinking ale and beer; says he is not certain whether he did not twice a-week, for twenty years, taste 'dog's nose,' which your committee find upon inquiry to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg [a groan, and 'So it is!' from an elderly female]. Is now out of work and penniless; thinks it must be the porter [cheers], or the loss of the use of his right hand; is not certain which, but thinks it very likely that, if he had drunk nothing but water all his life, his fellow-workmen would never have struck a rusty needle in him, and thereby occasioned his accident [tremendous cheering]. Has nothing but cold water to drink, and never feels thirsty [great applause].

"Betsy Martin widow, one child and one eye.—Goes out charing and washing by the day; never had more than one eye, but knows her mother drank bottled stout, and and shouldn't wonder if that caused it [immense cheering]. Thinks it not impossible that if she had always abstained from spirits she might have had two eyes by this time [tremendous applause]. Used, at every place she went to, to have 1s. 6d. per day, a pint of porter, and a glass of spirits; but since she became a member of the Brick-lane Branch has always demanded 3s. 6d. instead [the announcement of this most interesting fact was received with deafening enthusiasm].

"Henry Beller was for many years toast-master at various corporation dinners, during which time he drank a great deal of foreign wine; may sometimes have carried a bottle or two home with him; is not quite certain of that, but is sure if he did that he drank the contents. Feels very low and melancholy, is very feverish, and has a constant thirst upon him; thinks it must be the wine he used to drink [cheers]. Is out of employ now, and never touches a drop of foreign wine by any chance [tremendous plaudits].

"Thomas Burton is purveyor of cat's-meat to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and several members of the Common Council [the announcement of this gentleman's name was received with breathless interest]. Has a wooden leg; finds a wooden leg expensive going over the stones; used to wear second hand wooden legs, and drink a glass of hot gin and water regularly every night—sometimes two [deep sighs]. Found the second-hand wooden legs split and rot very quickly; is firmly persuaded that their constitution was undermined by the gin and water [prolonged cheering]. Buys new wooden legs now, and drinks nothing but water and weak tea. The new legs last twice as long as the others used to do, and he attributes this solely to his temperate habits [triumphant cheers]."

The proceedings end by the pious President of the Society arriving blind drunk and flooring the Chairman, for which he spends the night in the station-house, to the great horror of those who have been previous sufferers from the "Gin fluenza."—*Observer, March 5.*

SCOTT AND THE ART OR LITERARY LABOUR.—I have often thought of his expression one afternoon, when, according to his own account, "jaded and perplexed," he was at work on the *Register*. "Jack Leyden's theory, that fatigue is a mere mental illusion," said he, "would be vastly good, were it not that, like other promising theories, it breaks down in practice. But there is only one rule in such cases, namely, not to let the ink dry in your pen till the task is done. '*Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpe cadendo*,' says the school copy-book; and, on this principle, a scribbler sometimes becomes agreeably surprised at the extent of tiresome and rugged road that he has got over."—*Albion, Jan.*, 30.

REMOVAL OF NAPOLEON'S REMAINS TO FRANCE.—The [illegible] at Toulon, that the *Siècle* says, in an article on the shipping [illegible], the Hercules is now in that port a vessel of the line, four [illegible] which the decorations and internal splendour [illegible] ted for warlike purposes, and seem more adapted [illegible] glorious pageantry. It is conjectured by many, that the object of such an armament can be no other than to convey with adequate pomp the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena. Its guns are already on board, and it only waits for a favourable wind to start on its mission of national and European interest.—*Albion, Feb.* 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—If the text of the noble poet, in the following extract from his *Don Juan*, ever needed commentary, may it not be supplied in the disclosures of a late trial?

"There were four honourable misters, whose,
Honour was more before their names than after.
There was preux Chevalier de la Ruse,
Whom France and fortune lately deigned to waft here,
Whose chiefly harmless talent was to amuse,
But the clubs found it rather serious laughter,
Because such was his magic power to please
The dice seemed charm'd, too, with his repartees."

A CONSTANT READER.

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